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09/614,652	07/12/2000	Hidemi Sasaki	Q60032	2349

7590 04/06/2004  
Sughrue Mion Zinn Macpeak & Seas  
2100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20037

EXAMINER
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GENCO, BRIAN C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2615

DATE MAILED: 04/06/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/614,652

Applicant(s)

SASAKI, HIDEKI

Examiner

Brian C Genco

Art Unit

2615

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 15 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

Applicant's amendment filed January 28, 2004 has been fully considered by the Examiner but is not deemed persuasive. Examiner thanks Applicant for the clear and concise presentation of Applicant's arguments.

Applicant's arguments with regards to the McIntyre '909, McIntyre '849, and Finelli references has overcome the 35 U.S.C. 102(e) rejection of claims 1, 2, and 11, and the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 3 and 4 by the McIntyre references and the 35 U.S.C. 102(b) rejection of claims 1 and 7-9 and the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejections of claims 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, and 11 by the Finelli reference.

Applicant argues that Maeda does not disclose the loading chamber in that the electrical connectors 22a of Maeda do not hold the recording materials.

In response, Examiner notes that Maeda discloses that discloses that the printer has corresponding connector 25a for providing electrical and mechanical connections between the camera and printer (column 31, lines 21-26). Therefore, since the connector 22a mechanically connects the printer to the camera and the printer holds the recording materials, then the connector 22a, or loading chamber, holds the recording materials.

Applicant argues that the extending device is supplied in addition to the recording material and not in place of the recording material (page 9 of Applicant's response).

In response, Examiner notes that the extending devices of Maeda are all modular, wherein the printer does not have to be attached to the camera, rather as depicted in Figs. 36 and 37 extending devices are attached in place of the printer as depicted in Fig. 35.

Applicant has traversed the Official Notice taken with regards to claims 5 and 7.

Examiner asserted that the limitations of claims 5 and 7 were for an ink jet printer or printing using self-developing film respectively. Examiner notes that one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made would recognize to have used a ink jet printer or self-developing film instead of a thermal printer since in the combined camera and printer art it is equivalent to print a photograph using a thermal printer and print a photograph using an ink jet printer or self developing film. Examiner notes USPN 5,980,010 to Stephenson and USPN 5,757,388 to Stephenson for teaching the use of attaching an ink jet printer to a camera. Examiner further notes USPN 5,802,413 to Stephenson for teaching the use of attaching a self-developing printer to a camera. Therefore the above mentioned Stephenson references teach that ink jet printers and self-developing printers attached to cameras is known in the art. Further, the above mentioned references are all by the same inventor and commonly assigned implicitly teaching that various different printers can be used to accomplish the same result wherein one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the advantages of each type of printer.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claim 15 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

In regards to claim 15, the prior art of record does not disclose nor fairly suggest an electronic still camera as claimed in claim 1 wherein the camera section and printer are integrally formed and accommodated in a common housing. Examiner notes that while the camera and

printer sections disclosed by Maeda are integrally formed they are not accommodated in a common housing.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 8/1, and 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by (USPN 5,606,420 to Maeda et al.).

In regards to claim 1 Maeda et al., herein Maeda, discloses an electronic still camera comprising a camera section for picking up electronic images of subjects through an image sensor and memorizing digital image data of the electronic images, an a printer section for recording images on recording materials on the basis of the digital image data, characterized by comprising:

a main power source for supplying the camera section and the printer section (e.g., element 109 of Fig. 1; column 8, lines 26-34);

a loading chamber for holding the recording materials in a position for allowing the printing section to print on the recording materials (e.g., element 22a of Figs. 31-38 wherein a

printer may be electrically and mechanically connected, wherein the recording materials are held in the printer; column 31, lines 4-10); and

a connection device provided in the loading chamber, for connecting the electronic still camera to an extending device that may be loaded in the loading chamber in place of the recording materials, for extending a particular function of the electronic still camera (e.g., Figs. 31-38 wherein elements 23 and 24 are a TV reproduction unit and a display unit respectively and are electrically and mechanically attached to camera 22 through connecting chamber 22a. These extending devices extend the displaying function of the electronic still camera; column 30, line 61 – column 31, line 54).

In regards to claim 8/1 note that all of the elements are attachable/detachable to the camera.

In regards to claim 11 note that the printer is a thermal printer (e.g., Figs. 6-8).

In regards to claim 12 see Examiners notes on the rejections above. Note the modularity of the Maeda reference.

In regards to claim 13 see Examiners notes on the rejections above. Note that the common physical space is the space adjacent to the camera connected to the connector 22a.

In regards to claim 14 see Examiners notes on the rejections above. Note the modularity of the Maeda reference.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2615

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 2, 3, 4/2, 4/3, and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over (USPN 5,606,420 to Maeda et al.) in view of (USPN 5,231,511 to Kodama et al.).

In regards to claim 2 Maeda does not disclose nor preclude having a supplementary power source additionally attachable to the camera. It is known in the art to provide a supplementary power source to a camera through attachment as taught by Kodama et al, herein Kodama. Kodama discloses attaching a player device that is used to both supply power to the camera and to recharge the camera battery (e.g., column 6, lines 37-41; 56-60; column 7, line 62 – column 8, line 10; column 8, lines 50-62; column 9, lines 3-29). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included the above features to Maeda's TV reproduction unit 23 in order to further extend the battery life of the camera.

In regards to claim 3 see Examiners notes on the rejection of claim 2.

In regards to claims 4/2 and 4/3 see Examiners notes on the rejections above. Note that in Fig. 3 of Kodama, the player can be loaded with a rechargeable battery pack 35 which contains one or more batteries (column 6, lines 19-25).

In regards to claim 6 see examiners notes on the rejection of claim 2.

Claims 5, 7, and 8/7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over (USPN 5,606,420 to Maeda et al.).

In regards to claims 5 and 7, Maeda discloses a thermal printer. Maeda does not disclose the limitations of claims 5 and 7 as in an ink jet printer or printing using self-developing film respectively. Examiner notes that one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made would recognize to have used a ink jet printer or self-developing film instead since in the combined camera and printer art it is equivalent to print a photograph using a thermal printer and print a photograph using an ink jet printer or self developing film. Official Notice is taken. Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have selected of any of these known equivalents since it would be within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

In regards to claim 8/7 see Examiners notes on the rejection of claim 8/1.

Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over (USPN 5,606,420 to Maeda et al.) in view of (USPN 5,635,983 to Ohmori).

In regards to claim 9 Maeda does not disclose nor preclude having a memory medium for an extending device. Examiner notes that Maeda does disclose a memory card 112 depicted in Figs. 31, 35, and 37. Ohmori discloses to connect a hard disk as an auxiliary unit to a camera in



order to provide a compact way to hugely increase the number of images that can be recorded (column 1, lines 46-56). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have added a modular component to Maeda's invention comprising a hard disk in order to provide a compact way to hugely increase the number of images that can be recorded.

In regards to claim 10 see Examiners notes on the rejection of claim 9.

### ***Conclusion***


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian C. Genco who can be reached by phone at 703-305-7881 or by fax at 703-746-8325. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8:30am to 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Christensen can be reached on 703-308-9644. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the customer service office whose telephone number is 703-308-4357.

Brian C Genco  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2615

April 5, 2004

  
ANDREW CHRISTENSEN  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600